Beaver & Gephart

The Millheim Journal.

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BREVITY OF LIFE.

We are born; we laugh; we weep;
We love; we droop, we die!
Ah! wherefore do we laugh or weep?
Why do we live or die?
Who knows that secret deep?
Alas, not I!

Why doth the violet spring
Unseen by human eye?
Why do the radiant seasons bring
Sweet thoughts that quickly fly?
Who do our fond hearts cling
To things that die?

We toil! through pain and wrong;
We fight and fly;
We love; we lose; and then, ere long,
Stone-dead we lie.
O life, is all thy song;
"Endure—and die?"

LAURA'S MISTAKE.

Lrura had been making out a bill.

Miss Hayden, To Laura Stetson, Dr.

Satin overskirt	$25 00
Paid out on same	12 00
Ruffling skirt, seven bias ruffles, corded on both sides	15 00
Belt, with sash ends braided	1 50
Total	$53 00

"That's all," said the tired girl, letting her pencil drop, and breathing a sigh of relief.

"I hope she will pay you to-night," murmured Mrs. Stetson.

"She is well aware of our needs," was the sad reply. "At the same time she carries her old habits of saving into her new life, for she knows I shall not charge one-half the price that a regular dressmaker would. She would have to pay Mme. Joliffe $100 at the least."

"Well, it's a shame," replied her mother, "that you can't get the regular price when you do your work as well. Time was when your father could have bought and sold Walter Hayden; and now you must work your fingers off for his daughter, who has neither your education, nor—"

"Oh, don't mamma!" pleaded Laura, with a little laugh that was partly hysterical. "You only make it worse for me, you see, calling up old times. Just say it will all come right in the fall, as papa used to," and with the smile still on her lips, she turned her troubled eyes away.

For poor, proud Laura, earning a scanty living for her mother and herself, had a memory of the Haydens hidden in her heart.

When Bart Hayden had gone away, only a year before, she had thought of him for months after, nay, even till now with quickened pulse and heightened color. The Haydens were not wealthy then; but within a short time they had come into a fortune, and it was rumored that young Bart was also growing rich through luckly speculation.

It was just nine months since the death of Laura's father. He had dropped down suddenly, while apparently in the full enjoyment of health; and after the funeral it was found that his affairs were in a very tangled condition. In fact only a small house was left to the widow, through the consideration of creditors, and that far from comfortably furnished.

Laura, the child of wealth and fashion, her father's idol, a delicate, thoroughbred, elegant girl, who had heretofore sunned herself in the warm rays of prosperity, and hardly knew whether she had a heart or not, proved herself a heroine. Whatever she could find to do she worked at with all her heart. Plain sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, for which she had a talent, and concerning which she had often laughingly said that if she had not been rich she might have been famous; everything was undertaken willingly. She accepted the situation, though not without some struggles with pride and many secret tears.

Mrs. Stetson thought of the time when a carriage was at the call of her beautiful darling.

"Dear, can't I take it?" she asked gazing at her anxiously. "You look ill."

"I am ill—that is, my head aches; but the walk will do me good," Laura responded, trying to look bright. "Do you think I would let you carry home my work? No, indeed!" and she bent over and kissed her mother's forehead.

Out in the open air she felt better. The nervous depression from which she suffered gradually left her, and she became interested in the sights and sounds about her. Some of her former acquaintances passed her, a few with a nod of recognition, but most without noticing her at all—little stings these were, but she held her bundle firmly, lifted her head a trifle higher, and passed bravely on. Turning a corner she came full upon an unexpected tableau. A smartly dressed boy, with a feather in his cap, kicked and struggled with his nurse, who vainly pulled the obstinate child till her face was purple.

"Why, Lucy! Why, Benny!" exclaimed Laura, for the girl was nurse-maid at the Hayden's, and Benny the youngest hope of the house. "What's all this?"

"'Deed miss he's awful," said the girl, nearly crying. "When he makes up his mind, it's a tiger he is, miss. Just see him now?"

Laura spoke a few words to the boy in a low tone, and he ceased struggling for a moment.

"We're all at sixes and sevens," said the nurse, "and the misses is orful nervous. Mr. Bart's just returned from Californy, without no warning, and brought a beautiful young lady with him. I do suppose it's his wife, from what I heard—and it quite upset the misses, and made such a time. Now, there's that policeman; so you better come."

Laura heard, and for a moment street and houses whirled round so that she had much ado to keep herself from fainting. The words rang in her ears, "I do suppose it's his wife." The strange and sudden revulsion of feeling passed, however, leaving her deadly pale. Certainly, Bart had a perfect right to get married; a perfect right to forget her—of course he had. Men had done such things ever since the flood, and would probably, to the end of time.

The blood burnt her face now; but as she came in sight of the dwelling it receded, leaving her pale and almost faint.

She stormed at herself for being so supremely foolish; but the tears were very near her tired eyes, for all that.

Huge trunks blocked up the hall. A loud, cheery voice sounded, that struck woefully against her heart; and the first person she saw was stalwart, handsome Bart Hayden, just coming forward as he issued his orders to the men who were taking the boxes up stairs.

"Laura—my dear Miss Stetson!" exclaimed the young man, hurrying toward her.

But Laura's face was like steel. She made a cold little bow.

"Welcome home, Mr. Hayden," she said, in a set, cold voice. "I came to bring some—" she could not say a work—"something for your sister. I generally go to her room. Is she there.

He fell back a little. Strange how the light went out of his face.

"I—I rather think she may be engaged," he said in a blundering confused way, there might have been a little anger in the voice, "but—yes, perhaps you had better go up," and he turned on his heel.

"He didd't like to speak of his wife and no wonder," half sobbed Laura to herself.

"What in the deuce makes her act so coldly?" muttered young Hayden; then in a tenderer voice," but she might have seemed just the least bit glad to see me I think," and then he kicked a box out of his path, and went moodily to the door.

Anne Hayden was alone.

"So glad you brought it," she cried; "and, oh! dosen't it look beautiful?" and she shook out the creamy satin with exclamations of delight.

"Sit down, won't you? I've so much to tell you. Bart has come home."

"Yes, I know it; but I can't wait—not a moment. It must be getting dusk and—and——" She grew desperate with the fear that Anne should see the tears, and stopping snatched up the bill, and placed it in the hand of her patroness.

"Oh, so sorry! Suppose you won't mind waiting for the pay till next week?"

"We are out of coal and wood," said Laura, her cheeks crimson; "and in fact, we need the money."

"Dear me! Dear me! I was so thoughtless as to spend every cent I had. But stop—I'll go down and ask Bart."

Laura felt as if she could sink through the floor.

"Stop!" she said, detaining Anne by a hold on the arm, her face quite white and proud again. "I can wait never mind."

"I'll run around, perhaps Must you go? You don't know how much I've to tell you. Well, then, good night."

Laura had not worn her veil. The tears were running down her cheeks as she hastily descended the steps of the house, and Bart Hayden who happened to be there, saw them. Oh! the humiliation to that proud spirit! She threw a half-defiant glance at the pitying face; then, with a gesture that repelled him, she almost flew down the street, nor hardly drew a breath till she was at home.

How dreary and meager it all looked! the few cheap dishes, the scanty table cloth, the half-covered floor, the worn out chintz on chairs and lounge.

"I'm dreadfully tired, mamma; let me lie down," she cried in a suppressed voice and threw herself on the creaking old lounge.

"What is the matter, my darling? I see—she didn't pay, of course; and not a stick of wood in the house. Oh! the heartlessness, the wickedness of those who are rich!"

A loud rap. Laura hid her face Her mother answered the call and in strode Bart Hayden, almost defiantly.

"At least you will welcome me, Mrs. Stetson," he said, the old, fine ring in his voice.

Laura sat up, calm and cold again.

"Anne sent this by me," he said, and laid a sealed envelope on the table.

"When did you get home?" asked Mrs. Stetson as soon as she had recovered from her surprise.

"Only a few hours ago," was Bart's reply. "I brought cousin Jack's wife with me; she was ordered home for her health, and Jack couldn't leave, so I took Mattie in charge. Poor girl, I am afraid home is not going to help her much, or indeed, anything else.

Laura made an almost imperceptible movement. She was far from cold now; her very temples burned.

"Well, good night," he said, stealing a glance at Laura as he rose, after answering Mrs. Stetson's inquiries, "I've done my errand; and Mrs. Stetson, you, at least, will let me come sometimes and talk with you, won't you, for the sake of old times?"

"To be sure!" was the quick answer, "if you will come to so humble a place. You see how the wheel has gone round with us. Poor Mr. Stetson——"

"Yes, I heard," he said pityingly, "long ago. Anne wrote me. But I am not one of the fickle kind, Mrs. Stetson."

This with a reproachful glance at Laura.

"Good night!" he said the next minute and bowed to both women.

He had reached the door, when a faint voice called:

"Bart!"

He came back with half-suppressed eagerness in his manner; his glance wary, but anxious.

"I was just a little rude to-night," she said, looking dangerously beautiful in her humility. Please forget it."

"Indeed I will;" and he seized her pretty hands, his eyes radiant. "I understand—you were always such a sensitive little creature! So you forgive me, eh?" he blundered.

"It was you who were to forgive me, I believe," said Laura, demurely, her lips quivering, ready to cry and to laugh, too.

"Mrs. Stetson, will you allow me to whisper?" asked straightforward Bart.

"Certainly," said the old lady, her heart beating quicker. What was going to happen? Had poverty done its worst for them? Was there, indeed, bright hope for the future?"

Bart put his fall shining beard close to Laura's ear, and the second time said the mystic words that had so long lingered in her memory.

Laura did not repulse him. He felt then that her heart belonged to him, that it had never gone out to any other.

Cold and Damp.

We wish to refer to certain errors and causes of disease, that are not rare in cold and damp seasons of the year. Catching cold is not often induced by exposure to simple cold, but where cold combines with damp, the company may do a large amount of harm. The first error, worthy of thought, is wearing an overcoat, or furs in a well warmed church during the usual services. Possibly such garments may be needed to warm such wearers into a due degree of interest in the subject the preacher may discuss.

It can hardly be necessary to say, that damp clothing on entering the house should be removed, lest it should increase the radiation of heat and so rapidly reduce the temperature of the skin and more and more augment the sad results. Those who are feeble and delicate, may take a warm bath, or soak their feet, rub the surface to a glow and drink some hot fluid, as hot milk, beef tea, or best of all, hot lemonade. These hot drinks may safely urge the heart to increased activity, drive the blood to the outer surface and relieve the fullness of the inner organs.

A second error in damp and chilly seasons of the year is exposure to a draught of air, as sitting at an open window, or in an open door, or at the corner of a street or sitting in a vehicle whose back is open,

It is wise to avoid these exposures as much as possible, and equally wise to protect the chest by extra clothing, lest a draught of cold and damp should check the perspiration and drive the blood to the inner organs and thus induce suffering and disease.

Another error, or way of catching cold is putting on overcoats that have been long hanging in some cold place. Cold outer garments should be somewhat warmed, before they are put on, and then when we reach our homes, let the garment remain upon the person until its chill has been removed. A still other way of catching cold is thinly covering the feet. For several years we have worn cotton stockings and over them woolen ones. This way of clothing the end of the lower limbs we have found sufficient to keep our feet dry and warm, instead of moist and cold. Rubber over shoes should not be worn for any length of time. They increase the perspiration of the feet, check the evaporation and leave the feet damp and cold. Rubber boots are worse than shoes, because they generate a larger amount of prespiration and lessen the amount of evaporation, and so soon place the feet in a sodden state. Those who have tender feet and so suffer are in a dangerous condition. Such is the connection of the lungs and feet, that the coldness and dampness of the latter imply that the lungs are inclined to be come diseased. Ladies, especially should keep their feet warm and dry. For this purpose arctics are efficient. If riding, or if not, in cold and wet season, they should wear thick woolen hose and the arctics made expressly for their use. Cold and dampness of the feet indicate poor circulation of the blood and may be usually removed by plunging them into cold water, wiping them dry and then rubbing them vigorously with mittens of crash, or of hair.

If simply rubbing the feet does not promote the circulation of blood rub them with pulverized ginger. This treatment may need pursuing for several weeks, but the time and labor spent will amply be repaid.

Rubber over-coats or cloaks are by no means healthy. They retain too much heat and perspiration and prevent evaporation not of the feet alone, but of the whole surface of the body. They should not be worn except when absolutely necessary, and for a short time. In the moist condition of the skin they usually produce, they expose the wearer in cold seasons of the year to the danger of catching cold. Children running from the inner to the outer air expose themselves so often to taking cold, that they need the constant watching of the mother. They need complete suits of under-clothing. They need thick stockings and over-leggings, and thick coats and cotton and woolen socks, when they expose themselves to the inclemency of our usual winter weather. The mother may need to often change their clothing so as to adapt it to the temperature in which they live and move. Children should have more clothing rather than more heat by artificial means, or if the sleeping-rooms be too warm the clothing should be gradully diminished.

Experience must teach the mother, how much children need and not produce perspiration, which is always to be avoided, because it makes the skin delicate and tender. In sleep the body loses nearly one degree of temperature. All the functions are less active in wakening hours. Delicate children or adults who easily take cold may wear overalls of flannels. Those children who are restless and throw their arms and legs about may need woolen socks attached to their flannel overalls. Some children are in the constant habit of throwing off the bed clothes. For such children we have repeatedly advised that the night clothing be a cotton and flannel overall with stocking attached, in place of cotton and flannel gowns.

A Sensible Father.

Senator Sawyer is one of the most practical of rich men. He called his daughters to him one day, and asked them as a testimony of their affection for him, to learn to make their own clothes and cook a good dinner. The young girls cheerfully promised, and not long after invited their parents and a few friends to dine. They cooked the perfect dinner themselves, and each wore a dainty gown made by her own hands. So pleased was the Senator that he gave to each one of them a check for $25,000.

How to Deodorize Stables.

We often wonder why the occupants of large costly dwellings permit stables for horses and the pits adjoining holding the excreta so close to the house, and have hostlers and coachmen to come there, to kitchen and dining-rooms, with rank-smelling person and clothing. When yellow corn, mixed with mill feed is fed to horses generally, or hard-husked old oats given to old horses that cannot duly masticate and consequently fully digest them, the droppings and urine are unusally acrid, and will badly scent whatever absorbents are about. All this injurious unsavoriness may be avoided by simple and cheap means. Very dry, *waste* plaster of Paris, or fine powdered land plaster dusted on stable floors where said voidings generally accumulate, will cover or coat them and preclude the escape of ammonia.

When the bottom and sides of the vaults are dusted, and the ordure nicely levelled therein, then firmed by treading them down with the feet of stablemen standing on a thick board; finally, having a moderate coat of plaster scattered over as painters sand-coat oiled walls, no effluvia will issue, because the ammonia is bound. On emptying these vaults the contents may be properly called manurial matter unless too much salt hay or long straw, not fully soaked, or badly carbonized litter be there. The wagon loads might likewise profitably be dusted top and flanks ere starting, and so further obviate the ungrateful sight and odor of offal openly passing through the streets. We have read of a prominent livery man in Manchester, England, disinfecting his stables with Douglas' powder, made for that purpose. This did not only prove beneficial to man and beast, precluding sore eyes and coughs, &c., but the voidings were eagerly bought by truckers, for these got the full value of their money.

The *rubbish* so generally bought for manuring is almost worthless—hardly worth hauling—for the substance has largely evaporated, either before or during transit, and more yet ere said stuff is covered with soil enough to prevent still more exposure. It might be well for the horse car companies to try this process on a small scale.

John Jacob Astor's Start.

A business acquaintance of Mr. Astor once asked him what particular transaction, or peculiar kind of business, first gave him his great start. He said, in reply, that at one period of his life he had accumulated a large quantity of furs, such as beaver, which were unsaleable in the American market, and they were packed away in whisky barrels down in the cellar. He had no correspondent in London to send them to, and no disposition to do so if he had. After talking the matter over with his wife, they concluded it would be advisable that he should take the furs to London himself, and he did so. The prospects of the venture were very uncertain, and therefore, in order to economize as much as possible, he went out as a steerage passenger. On arriving in London he found a ready market for his furs, and sold them at a very high rate. He then made a list of such goods as he thought would sell to advantage in the New York market, and purchased and shipped them. After he had transacted all his business he was detained in London for a couple of weeks in consequence of the ship not being ready to sail. He employed the time in looking about London and picking up all the information possible, especially such as he thought would benefit his business in New York. Among the places he visited was the great East India house, and the warehouses and offices of the Company. On one occasion he asked one of the porters what the name of the governor was. The man replied, giving a German name very familiar to Mr. Astor, who then asked it the governor was an Englishman, and was told that he had come from Germany when a boy. Mr. Astor thereupon determined to see him, and watching for an opportunity, sent his name and was admitted. On entering he asked the governor, "Is not your name Wilheim?" "Did you not go to school in such a town?" The Governor replied, "I did; and now I remember you very well." A long conversation followed, old school days were talked over, and the Governor insisted that Mr. Astor should dine with him. He declined for that day, but on the next day they met again. He asked Mr. Astor if there was nothing he could do for him. Mr. Astor said no; he had bought all he wanted, and needed neither cash nor credit. They met several times after that, and the Governor continued urging Mr. Astor to name some thing he could do for him. He asked what present would be acceptable, and Mr. Astor declined accepting any. Their last meeting took place two days before the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. Astor was to return to New York, and for the last time the Governor asked him if he would accept any present he made him. Mr. Astor, seeing the anxiety of the Governor replied, "yes." The Governor, who was much affected at parting with his old German schoolmate, handed Mr. Astor two papers, saying: "Take these, you may find their value." One of the documents was simply a Canton prices current. The other was a carefully engrossed permit or parchement, authorizing the ship that bore it to trade freely and without molestation, at any of the ports monopolized by the East India Company. Mr. Astor returned to New York, without giving the documents a second thought. He had no ships and never had any trade with the East Indies, and at that time never expected to have. He then, of course, little imagined that the parchment would be the foundation of vast shipping operations and a trade amounting to millions of dollars and embracing the Pacific Ocean.

The permit was No. 68. On arriving home Mr. Astor showed the document to his wife, and asked her advice, as he always did in all matters relating to his business, as to what disposition he should make of them. "I have no ships; it is no use to us," he said. At that time there was in New York a merchant named James Livermore, who was largely engaged in the West Indian trade, particularly with Jamaica. He owned several vessels, some of them good size, and Mrs. Astor advised her husband to go and have a talk with him. Mr. Astor went, showed the East India Company ship pass, and the Canton prices current, and "now," said he, "if you will make up a voyage for one of your largest ships, you can have the pass and the prices current on one condition: You are to furnish ship and cargo, but I am to have one-half of the profits for my pass and for suggesting the voyage." The West India merchant laughed at the proposition, and would not listen to such a one-sided operation. Mr Astor returned home, reported progress, and for a time the matter rested. Mr. Livermore, however, thought it over. At that time no vessels traded to Canton from New York. The Revolutionary War had just ended, and the East India ports were as hermetically sealed to American commerce as if it had not existed. Only a few weeks elapsed before Mr. Livermore called at Mr. Astor's store and asked: "Were you in earnest the other day when you showed me the pass of the East India Company?"

"I was never more so," was the prompt reply, and again they talked over the matter. Mr. Livermore finally thought he saw his way clear, and an agreement was signed by which Mr. Astor was to receive one-half the profits, and Mr. Livermore to furnish vessel and cargo. The ship was selected and loaded partly with specie, Spanish milled dollars, about $80,000; and the other half was ginseng, a root somewhat resembling licorice, which is highly valued as a medicine by the Chinese, and lard and scrap iron. The ship sailed for Canton, and the pass enabled her to anchor at Whampoa, a few miles below that city, and she loaded and unloaded her cargo the same as if she had been a vessel belonging to the East India Company. The ginseng, which cost twenty cents per pound in New York, was sold for $3 50 per pound in Canton. The lead and scrap iron also brought enormous prices. The vessel was then loaded with tea and sold in New York at $1 per pound profit on cost in Canton. When the return cargo was sold and the accounts made out, Mr. Astor's half share, which was $55,000, all in silver, was packed in barrels and sent up to the store. When Mrs. Astor saw the barrels she asked what was in them. "The fruits of our East India pass," replied her husband. Mr. Astor got his pass back, bought a ship, loaded her with an assorted cargo, and dispatched her to Canton. On her voyage out she touched at Sandwich Islands to take in water and fresh provisions and a large stock of firewood was also taken on board. On the arrival of the vessel at Canton a Mandarin came on board, and noticing the firewood, immediately asked the price of it. The captain laughed at such a question, but signified that he was open for an offer. The Mandarin offered $500 a ton and it was all sold at that price. That was sandal-wood. For seventeen years Mr. Astor enjoyed the lucrative sandal wood trade without a rival. No other concern in the United States or Europe knew the secret, and it was only discovered when a shrewd Boston ship owner detailed a ship to follow one of Mr. Astor's and observe the events of the voyage. Then for some time that house was a participant in the trade. Capt. Whetten commanded one of Mr. Astor's ships, and he married the captain's sister. Mrs. Astor knew more about the value of furs than did her husband, and she could select a cargo for Canton market and never make any mistake. When they became very wealthy she demanded, as an expert, $500 an hour for using her judgment and knowledge of fur to promote his commercial plans; and he paid her whatever she asked.

The Hunter and the Treant Urchin.

Several years ago, with a fine brace of pointers, Frank and Dash, I left a little town on the Ohio Canal some thirty miles from Cleveland, after an early breakfast, for the "Sedges," a well known partridge ground east of the winding Cuyahoga. Before I got out of the little hamlet a ragged little bright eyed, smart looking country boy, between 12 and 14 years of age, came trudging along at my heels. I said:

"Where are you going my boy?"

"Hunting with you, if you'll let me."

"You do not look stout enough to stand the fatigue of the tramp I am about to make. Don't you go to school?"

"Yes, but I'm runnin' away to-day to show you where the partridges is. I knowed you was going hunting, for I see you and them big dogs last night at the tavern."

"Are you not afraid of getting a whipping by both your teacher and your parents?"

"No; but I expect to have to lie some; I'll tell the teacher I had the belly-ache, and I'll tell pap I've been to school and didn't want no dinner."

At this I smiled audibly, and believing in his unsophisticated honesty, and that he might show me some new grounds, as he declared he could I told him to come along, keep close to me and stop still when I did. He promised faithfulness in everything. We soon turned into a thicket in a deep gully at his suggestion, and had proceeded but a few rods when Frank stiffened out and Dash backed him beautifully. I stopped and looked back to see if the boy had stopped too. To my surprise I saw him flat on his belly, with a look of astonishment on his face that I was not in a like position. I had previously told him that the dogs would stop and "point" when they found a bird. I beckoned to him to lie still, and looking out a clear place to shoot, walked up and flushed the bird. Luckily it rose fair and tumbled to the bottom of the ravine. Frank had no retrieving to do; that boy had the ruffled grouse by the neck before the dogs could fairly flatten out their "down charge." He came back with a face brilliant with approving smiles and said:

"Is that the way you do it, by golly?"

"Oh, yes; we always shoot them on the wing, when we can."

"Well, by golly! You may do it that way, but sitting on a log is good enough for me."

—A good yield of cranberries at Cape Cod is a hundred barrels per acre. Single rods have yielded over a barrel, at the rate of nearly two hundred barrels per acre.

A Lion Tamer's Experience.

"While with Robinson's circus," said Mr. Neylan, "I became acquainted with Bill Reynolds, the well-known lion performer, and became a fast favorite with him. He was growing old and was taken ill quite frequently, thereby necessitating the withdrawal of that feature in the entertainment. I was in the habit of playing with the animals outside the cage, and one day I asked Archie McCarty, the boss canvassman, who had charge of the cage, if he would let me go inside. He laughed at me, and insinuated that I would back out mighty quick. I looked about for a cowhide, and being unable to find one, substituted a broom handle and started in. There were two lions in the cage, and a tiger, the famous lion, Old Prince, the pet lioness, Jennie, and a beautiful tiger of magnificent proportions. Old Prince was a stubborn, bull headed creature, and meant mischief every time. I was about sixteen years of age at this time, and was in good physical condition. The moment I entered the animals regarded me as an intruder, and Old Prince commenced to assume a warlike deportment. I belabored him vigorously with the broom handle, maintaining my self-possession and nerve, and ere I left the cage he was humbly submissive, and, with the other animals, would promptly do my bidding. I informed the manager that I had found a substitute for Reynolds, and would produce him that night.

The cage was drawn into the ring, and at the appointed time I appeared, greatly to the surprise and bewilderment of the manager. As I started toward the cage he shouted: "Come away, you fool, you'll get eaten up." But I went on with the performance, and the animals behaved beautifully. At another time Robinson had a young lion, three years of age, of great strength and ferocious disposition. I determined to break him, and selecting an empty cage with two partitions, I had it drawn into the woods one Sunday, and had a terrible encounter with him for three hours. The enraged beast refused to obey the lash, and it became necessary to use hot irons instead of rawhide. After he had been subdued I petted him for a time and furnished him with a substantial meal, and we became the best of friends. All the clothing I wore at the close of the encounter was a pair of stockings and a wristband to my shirt. I subsequently broke another pair for Robinson, and had a tough tussle with them, but nothing in comparison with the three year old.

Mr. Neylan was asked if he had ever found himself in extreme peril.

"Well, yes," replied Mr. Neylan. "I was once placed in a most uncomfortable situation. Jennie, the pet lioness was with young, and one day I had occasion to enter her cage to repair it. The sound of the hammer employed in driving nails appeared to frighten her, and suddenly she fastened her teeth upon the calf of my leg. I had the presence of mind to leave her alone although she was tearing my flesh terribly and seizing my hammer I watched my opportunity, when she had caught my wrist between her teeth, and thrust the handle down her throat, choking off her hold. Then she sought to leap upon me, and stripped me of my clothing, beside leaving the bloody imprint of her claws upon my back. The blows of the hammer did not seem to have any effect, and at an opportune moment, one of the keepers, seeing my predicament, seized an iron bar and belabored her vigorously, while I kept accompaniment with my hammer. We conquered her at last, and I left the cage to dress myself and my wounds. She never disturbed me again, and was always gentle and tractable. Once, previous to this, Jennie knocked me down, and Old Prince evidently intended to make a meal of me, but my good fortune and courage did not desert me, and I whipped them both into subjection with my cowhide.

"The best time to break lions," said Mr. Neylan, "is when they are cubs of eight to ten months growth. My practice was to devote an hour a day to the training, always exercising them on empty stomachs and feeding them immediately afterward: if the animal is tractable and submissive, he should be treated kindly, but if he is inclined to be stubborn and ugly, then you must obtain the mastery by a vigorous use of the cowhide. They are inclined to be treacherous even when the most frolicsome and gentle, and it can be shown that the majority of lion performers who have been killed, have allowed too much liberty to their pets. The objective point of the cowhide is the face and eye to blind and confuse them, and they smart and are forced into retirement by a vigorous flagellation. It must not be thought for an instant that one can look them steadily in the eye and thus disarm them. The lion does become somewhat blinded by a steady gaze, but the moment he lowers his head and gives it an ominous shake, then look out for danger, and the more promptly the lash is applied the better. The tiger is more treacherously inclined than the lion, and more difficulty is experienced in their training. I have trained Asiatic, African and Mexican lions, and some of them have developed remarkable power of intelligence and sagacity.

Colorado's Cave.

Colorado abounds in the finest scenery, and now it comes to the front with a fine cave at Manitou, which for beauty cannot be excelled in the world. This wonderful cave is situated about one mile from the Manitou depot, up Williams' canon, and anould be seen by every one who visits that favorite resort during the summer months. While this cave is not as large as the Mammoth one in Kentucky, it is equally as interesting. It was discovered last year by a couple of boys from Colorado Springs, but the wonderful beauties under ground were not known until last February, when Messrs. Rineheart and Snider purchased it and began exploring the different chambers, and their trouble was rewarded by finding some seventy-five or eighty different chambers, varying in size from 25 feet square to one hundred feet, while one chamber is 225 feet long by 87 feet wide and the same distance high. The caverns are covered with limestone formations called stalactites, and they can be found in every imaginable shape. Upwards of 3,000 people visited this wonderful cave during the past season. All were well pleased with the sight. This cave is six stories high, and when tourists visit Manitou next year it will have been explored and made ready for them.

Self-denial is the finest factor in education,

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6., 1882

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs P C Weidemuer and J D Shortess Preach's

Rev. P. C. Weidemyer will preach next Sunday morning, German.

Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—D. L. Zerby, Supt.

Missionary Society meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.

Preachnig next Sunday evening.

unday School at 1½ P. M.—John Kimport, Supt.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. Shannon, Preacher-in. charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Paradise church, Penn township, next Saturday evening, and in Aaronsburg on Sunday morning, German.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the ... Monday evening of each month.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. K. Luse, Supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. W. L. BRIGHT, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERRARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn Street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Pres't.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1882

DISTRICTS	NAME	P O ADDRESS.
Bellefonte. N. W,	W. F. Reber	Bellefonte.
" S. W,	Charles Smith	"
" W. W,	Jas Schofield	"
Howard		
Milesburg	C K Essington	Milesburg
Millheim	A Walter	Millheim
Philipsburg	D W Holt	Philipsburg
Unionville	J C Smith	Fleming
Beaver	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	C McLaughlin	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hipple	Pine Glen
College	Frank Taylor	Lemont
Curtin	Fredd Robb	Howard
Ferguson C P	A J Orendorf	Pine Grove
" N P	J Hebering	Rock Springs
Gregg S P	M L Rishel	Spring Mills
" N P	Benj Limbert	"
Haines	Geo Kister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	A T Gray	Half Moon
Harris	James Klmport	Boalsburg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	J Q Miles	Julian
Liberty	W H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	J J Hoy	Walker
Miles	Geo Haines	Wolf's Store
Patton	D L Meek	Buffalo Run
Penn	H E Duck	Millheim
Potter N P	G W Spangler	Tusseyville
" S P	J W Wolf	Centre Hall
Rush	Wm Cullen	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	Wm Haines	Snow Shoe
Spring	T M Barnhart	Bellefonte
Taylor	V Beckwith	Fowler
Union	Christ Hoover	Fleming
Walker	A Kreamer	Hublersburg
Worth	W G Morrison	Port Matilda

E. H. FORSTER, Chairman.

H. A. MCKEE, Secretary.

Stealing Congress.

The Legislatures of Michigan and Iowa have just completed the gerrymandering of those States and adjourned. Under the new apportionment they are each entitled to eleven members of the House, and the counties have been so twisted and placed and displaced and jumbled together, that not a single Democratic district is allowed in either State. They are all made so strongly Republican that a political revolution will be required to wrest any of the districts from that party.

The Republican vote of Iowa last fall was 184,000 and the Democratic and Greenback vote 137,000; so that while the State will have one Republican representative for every 16,000 Republican voters. 138,000 opposition voters (100,000 Democrats and 32,000 Greenbackers) are deprived of any representation whatever.

In Michigan, the situation is about the same; if anything worse, as the Republicans have a representative for every 16,700 Republican votes while the 168,000 opposition voters (132,000 Democrats and 36,000 Greenbackers) are denied any representation whatever.—*Altoona Sun.*

A Sound Opinion.

Judge Allison's ruling in regard to polltax receipts is important. He holds that if an elector has not personally paid his poll tax, or authorized another person to do it for him, he is not entitled to vote upon the tax receipt. This does not accord with the ruling of Judge Pearson in a Dauphin county case decided not long after the passage of the Election law of 1874, but we believe it to be sound law and sound sense. If the decision stands it will put an end to the evil practice of purchasing great blocks of tax receipts in blank, the names of the persons using them being afterward filled in as occasion requires. The use of these blank tax receipts has been a convenient method of fraud. The voter accepting such a receipt has always been expected to cast his ballot for the party furnishing him with this evidence of his right to vote. In this city the result of elections has been made to turn on the ability to raise money to buy poll-tax receipts for unscrupulous and impecunious voters. Judge Allison may cut down the revenue from poll-tax by his construction of the law, but he makes a decided contribution to the purity of elections.—*Philadelphia Record.*

How Things Work in Washington.

From the Washington Republican.

A few days ago a Georgia politician came here in search of an office. Deceived by the flattering promises held out to him, he telegraphed home: "Things are working; will be home in a few days." Not long afterward he again telegraphed home. This time the dispatch read as follows: "Things have worked; send me $25 to get home."

SINCE 1850 the accumulation of property in our Union is said to have been sufficient to buy out the whole personal and real property of the vast German empire. During the last ten years we have accumulated enough of personal and real property of productive values to buy out either Spain or Italy. This but gives a slight illustration of the tremendous onward march of our people.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, *April*—, 1882

The morbid curiosity of Americans regarding the assassin of Garfield, which has been shown by the numberless requests received for his autographs, photographs, locks of his hair, and other coveted mementoes, is in a fair way to be satisfied. Yesterday the manager of Coup's New United Monster Shows visited the jail and concluded negotiations which have been pending since March 20, by which in payment of $350 to Guiteau, Mr. McCartney secured from him the suit of cloths worn by him on the fatal 2nd of July, and the suit he wore during his trial.

The bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case was signed this afternoon by Judge Cox. The exceptions taken are to the non-admission of certain evidence, and the rulings of the judge on points of law. The proceedings in the case will, when coupled, fill two quarto volumes of about 1,000 pages each. It is the intention of District Attorney Corkhill to present the bill for a hearing on the first of the next term, which will be April 24.

The guillotine will soon begin work in the Treasury Department, and the air is full of rumors as to whose heads will fall. The Secretary has for some time had under consideration the removal of a number of officials whose decapitation will create quite a stir.

The Secretary of War has ordered 150 hospital tents to be sent to New Orleans, to be used by the Louisana flood sufferers, under direction of the governor.

WILLIS.

News Miscellany.

A RIVER DISASTER.

The Packet Golden City Burned at Memphis.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—The steamer Golden City, of the Southern transportation company's line, when approaching the wharf this morning at 4.30 o'clock was discovered to be on fire. The discovery was made by Second Engineer Albert Kelley, who immediately notified Captain Bryse Purcell, Sr., the pilot on watch. The boat's bow was at once headed for the shore, and in four minutes afterwards she touched the wharf at the foot of Beale street, where the coal fleet is moored. A line was hastily thrown and made fast to one of the coal barges, but the current being swift, it soon parted and the burning steamer floated down the river a mass of flames, with many of her passengers and crew on board, who were unable to reach shore and were lost.

The Golden City left New Orleans last Saturday, on the way to Cincinnati She had on board fifty cabin passengers. fifteen of whom were ladies and nine were children. Her cargo consisted of 300 tons, among which was a lot of jute. The fire is said to have originated in this combustible material.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

It is estimated that thirty-five lives were lost by the disaster, but at present no additional names can be learned. Robert Kelley, second engineer, and three roustabouts are the only members of the boat's crew that are known to be lost. John Dreffer, the steward; Peter Dreffee, the cook; John Lamb, second cook; Betty Luxford, pastry cook; Mart Whalen, mess room tender; John Hill, second mate; Charles Harvey, second watchman, and a passenger named Bloomfield were saved.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The fire was caused by a watchman accidentally setting fire to a lot of jute, which was stored amidship. The steamer had just whistled to land and the watchman went among the passengers to notify them that they were approaching Memphis and that those destined for the city must get ashore, when the bottom of his lamp fell in some jute, and before the flames could be extinguished they had spread all over the deck of the vessel.

Punishment for Wife Beaters.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 30.—Governor Hamilton to-day signed the bill recently passed for the punishment of persons guilty of assaulting their wives The new law provides that any person who shall hereafter brutally assault and beat his wife shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to be whipped not exceeding forty lashes or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court. The sheriff is to do the lashing.

Huntingdon Reformatory Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—The commission appointed by the governor to select a site for and supervise the erection of a penitentiary for the middle district, afterward changed so as to provide for a reformatory, met here today. The plans submitted by Thorn & Wilon, which provide for a radiating wings, were approved. The estimated cost of the work is $700,000. It is the intention to have convicts for the first felonious offenses sent to this institution from all over the state.

Additional Locals.

—It's about time to think of garden making and planting your early onions and potatoes—if you have any to plant. They are mighty scarce and dear articles this spring.

—The Harrisburg *Daily Patriot* of yesterday came to us in an improved condition. A new heading and new type make it look fresh and clean and the collection of news it contains certainly makes it one of the most readable dailies in the state. We hope the *Patriot* will meet with still larger success since it donned a new dress for the benefit of its many patrons.

—On Tuesday we had quite a little exodus from here. Four families left us for the West. John Bame and James A. Keen, went to Michigan, while Henry N. Kreamer and John Zarker, go to Illinois. They are all substantial men and good citizens and carry with them the best wishes of their old friends and neighbors. We hope they may all do well in their new western homes.

—John Shannon, Esq., one of the oldest and best citizens of Centre Hall, died at his home on Sunday morning. Mr. Shannon had served as Justice of the Peace for perhaps a longer time than any other man in the county. He also filled the office of county treasurer very acceptably for one term. He was an exemplary man, a useful citizen and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church.

LEWIN,—of the Philadelphia Branch Store, at Bellefonte, sells more clothing than any other store in the county. He is about to open out a new and immense stock, such as was never before brought to Bellefonte. His prices will be kept down to the very lowest cash basis which his immense business enab'es him to do. In making your spring purchases of clothing you are entirely safe to buy of Lewin, who sells at one price, and that the lowest, to all, and guarantees every article to be as represented. 2t

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. —From the *Watchman* of last week we learn that the Justice contested election case of Millheim, has at last been decided in favor of J. H. Reifsyder, and the county to pay all costs. The case was argued before Judge Elwill, of Bloomsburg, who held court in Bellefonte for our Judges in March, and it was he who decided the contest.

Since the above had been put in type we were informed that Judge Elwill has changed his decision as far as the costs of the case are concerned by putting them on the borough, instead on the county.

—About four weeks ago the Messrs. Lose, our enterprising Planing Mill men and Undertakers, improved their shops on Penn Street by a new and powerful engine of about 110 horse-power. Their establishment is now so well rigged out with machinery of every kind, that they are able to execute all work with promptness and satisfaction. The lower floor of their building is occupied as the workshop, while the upper floor is fixed up as a storeroom where they keep the finest selection of Caskets, Coffins, Shrouds and trimmings to be found in this or neighboring valleys. These gentlemen are bound to make things boom and to see them at work will almost convince you that they will succeed in their laudable efforts. Millheim has certainly a right to be proud of such business places, and it affords us pleasure to encourage them.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.**

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, **$3.20** a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

THE VICTOR
Double Huller Clover Machine

Is the *only kind* that has ever hulled 100 bushels of seed in one day from dump and wet straw. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List, which contains many letters confirming this.

Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Mfg. Co.
Mention where you saw Advertisement. Hagerstown, Md.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs, for fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Miles township, Centre Co. Pa., bounded on the east by lands of M. J. Hall, north by lands of Philip Granlyand others, west by lands of C. Derringer and others, and south by lands——Snyder and others.
t3 A. W. HAFER.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs for a tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., containing 150 acres, more or less, bounded on the east by lands of M. F. Hess, and on the south, west and north by vacant lands.
3t J. L. KREAMER.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By an order issued by the Orphan's Court of Centre Co. the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises at Coburn, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1882,
all that certain lot, containing one fourth acre more or less, bounded on the west by lands of Jacob Wilmyer, and on the north, east and south by lands of Benj. Kerstetter, being the property of Daniel S. Kerstetter, deceased. Thereon erected a good, new dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.
TERMS OF SALE: One half on confirmation of sale, and balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. BENJAMIN KERSTETTER,
Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret E. Fisher, late of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.
6t BENJAMIN F. MILLER.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs for a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Haines township, Centre Co. Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Jacob Fees, south by lands of Pardee & Cook, west by lands of Pardee & Cook and R. F. Brown, and north by lands in the warrantee name of James Henry.
6t H. B. Cawley.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.05	10.30	1.45	6.00
Lewisburg ar	7.25	10.45	2.05	6.10
Lewisburg lv	7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.52	2.12	
Biehl	7.41	11.04	2.22	
Vicksburg	7.47	11.10	2.28	
Mifflinburg	8.03	11.30	3.09	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.04	
Laurelton	8.35	ar 11.35	3.35	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.00	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.18	
Fowler	9.37		4.10	
Coburn	9.48		4.59	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.20	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon ar	6.45	ar 10.05	ar 1.05	ar 5.20
Lewisburg	6.35	9.50	12.50	5.10
Fair Ground		9.35	12.33	4.48
Biehl		9.25	12.22	4.38
Vicksburg		9.20	12.15	4.28
Mifflinburg		9.05	12.27	4.10
Millmont		8.45	11.55	3.42
Laurelton		8.35	11 50	3.35
Wiker Run		8.10		3.08
Cherry Run		7.52		2.50
Fowler		7.30		2.30
Coburn		7.20		2.19
Spring Mills		6.50		1.50

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec 19th, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p. m
"	" Harrisburg		4 25 a. m
"	" Sunbury		6 30 a m
"	" Williamsport		8 40 a. m
"	" Lock Haven		9 40 a. m
"	" Renovo		11 05 a .m
"	" Kane		3 50 p.m
"	arr. at Erie		7 45 p. m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia		8 00 a. m
"	" Harrisburg		12 15 p. m
"	" sunbury		1 50p.m
"	" Williamsport		3 15 p. m
"	" Lock Haven		4 20 p. m
"	" Renovo		5 30 p. m
"	arr. at Kane		10.05 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		11 20 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg		3 05 p. m.
"	" sunbury		5 15 p.m.
"	" Williamsport		7 10 p. m.
"	arr. at Lock Haven		8 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Lock Haven EX.	leaves Lock Haven		7 50 a. m
"	" Williamsport		9 05 a. m
"	" Sunbury		10 50 a m
"	arr. at Harrisburg		12 5 5 p. m
"	" Philadelphia		5 15 p. m
FAST LINE	leaves Canandaigua		7 05 d. m
"	" Watkin		8 40 p. m
"	" Elmira		9 50 p. m
"	" Willmasport		12 15 a. m
"	" Sunbury		1 32 a. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 15 a. m
"	" Philadelphia		7 06 a. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane		6 00 a. m
"	" Renovo		10 05 a. m
"	" Lock Haven		11 15 a. m
"	" Williamsport		12 15 p. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 30 p. m
"	" Philadelphia		7 05 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11 25 p. m
"	" Kane		4 10 a. m.
"	" Renovo		9 00 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven		10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport		11 30 p. m.
"	" Sunbury		1 05 a. m
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 00 a. m
	Philadelphia		7 00 a. m

Erie Mail and Fast Line and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

A. SIMON & SONS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

keep the largest stock in the city.

143 MAIN STREET,

LOCK HAVEN.

GO TO

SIMON BROTHERS,

THE BOSS CLOTHIERS

for your Clothing.

45 MAIN STREET,

LOCK HAVEN.

IT WILL PAY YOU

—TO VISIT—

J. R. Smith & Co's

MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,

NOS. 113 & 114 FRONT STR,

MILTON, PA.

We are now offering the largest stock and greatest variety of

Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

in the State. **PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION**, consisting in part of Rich an Furniture

All the latest Designs

In Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany and Ebony. We make a

Specialty in Parlor Suits,

and will sell them lower than any Party in the state. Prices ranging **FROM $30 TO $500.**
If you contemplate buying a

PIANO, ORGAN OR SEWING MACHINE,

it will pay you to write us for prices. We also carry a large line of extra Super, Body and Tapesty Brussels Carpets.

A Good Brussels Carpet at 70 cts. per yard.

Our stock of Plain, Cut and Engraved Table Glass-ware, Plain and Decorated French China, Silver Plated-ware, Lamps and Chandeliers, &c.

is well worth your inspection. Our sales exceed those of any House in our line in the state.

LOW PRICES DO IT.

We extend an invitation to you to visit us and will take pleasure in showing you through our various Departments.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.,

Manufacturers of *FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.*

THE MITCHELL STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON.

Also Three-Spring and Four-Spring Wagons, and Side-Spring Buggies.

The MITCHELL WAGON is Monarch of the Road; only the very best stock used in its construction and made by the best wagon mechanics in the world. The Spring Wagon and Buggy Department is entirely separate from the Farm Wagon shops. And for the manufacture of this class of work we have facilities unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue and Illustrated Price List.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

STORE CLOSED!

THE

BEE HIVE STORE

OF

LOCK HAVEN

Was Closed Friday, January 6th, 1882, to mark down the entire stock of Dry Goods, to close them out before taking account of stock, February 1st, 1882.

We will enumerate some of our Greatest Bargains, beginning in the

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

In this we will offer you an elegant line of brocade dress goods at 6¼ cts; a lot of all wool 23-inch cashmere at 12½ cts, these are in black only; a lot of fancy plaids greatly reduced, a lot of all wool armures greatly reduced, together with a full line of all wool cashmeres in black and colors.

Fancy flannel suitings in all the newest shades.

Plain silks in black and colors, brocade silks in black and colors, Satins, Satin Marveloo, &c.

NOTION & HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

In this line of goods we will save you 20 PER CENT. during this great sale; we have reduced all goods in this department as in every other, such as Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Gimps, Corsets, in fact everything in Notions that is kept in a first class dry goods store.

Great Reduction in Woolen Goods.

Such as ladies' cloaking, men and boys' suitings, cassimeres, flannels jeans, satinetts.

Great reduction in table linens, towels and napkins; of this goods we have an immense stock and are offering them cheaper than ever befoer known.

Great Reduction in Carpets,

Oil cloths—floor and table, white and colored blankets; a good grey blanket for 75 cents, fine 5-ply Carpet Chain at 25 cents.

We would call particular attention to our

COAT AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

We will sell you during this great sale an all wool dolman, nicely trimmed

FOR 6 DOLLARS.

Our shawls we have reduced greatly. We would rather sell them now

LESS THAN COST

than carry them over the season.

Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

On these goods we will guarantee to

SAVE YOU 20 PER CENT

by buying them now of us during the great sale. Great reduction in 5-6 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 sheeting and pillow casing.

GREAT REDUCTION

In our entire line of Domestic Dry Goods, such as Calicoes, Muslin, Ginghams, Shirtings, and all kinds of staple Dry Goods. During this great sale we will offer the

MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BY ANY STORE IN LOCK HAVEN.

OUR TERMS during this great sale, at prices to which we have marked our goods, will be EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

WANTED—1000 *Pounds of Good Tub Washed WOOL in Exchange FOR CASH.*

BEE HIVE STORE

65 MAIN STREET, LOCKHAVEN, PA.

J. F. Everett & Co.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Speckled beauties of five inches long or over, are now lawful game.

—Mrs. C. A. Sturgis of Lewisburg, is home at present visiting her parents and friends.

—The sale season is about over and our sutlers, ball players and fond of a good dinner fellows are all down in the mouth.

—Those of our subscibers who change their post office addresses by removing to other places will please notify us of the fact. 3t

—The winter term having ended, our schools were closed this week; teachers and scholars will no doubt enjoy the vacation.

—Among our callers last week were Mr. Geo. W. Foote and Mr. John Harter, of Mifflinburg. They were called here to attend the funeral of brother and brother-in-law.

PHOSPHATE.—John H. Musser keeps constantly on hand at Coburn Station a superior quality of phosphate, which he sells in large or small quantities at most reasonable prices. tf

—John F. Harter has been appointed Notary Public, vice John D. Foote, deceased. The appointment gives general satisfaction. We congratulate Shady on his good luck.

—Miss Mary E. Strohm wishes to inform the citizens of Millheim that she expects to open a subscription school this spring, and hereby most respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Tuition—$1.25 to $150. 3t

—John W. Stam, a son of Dr. Stam, of this place, also left us on Tuesday morning to seek fame and fortune in the Big West. John is a young man of good parts and has within him the elements of success. We wish him much good luck.

—Hon. Seth H. Yocum has taken into partnership H. Harshberger Esq., a young lawyer of fine abilities and excelent qualifications. The firm will hereafter be Yocum & Harshberger, and will be one of the strongest legal *teams* in Bellefonte.

—J. A. Limbert, the mail contractor on the route betwen Coburn and Woodward, is prepared to carry express packages and other goods to all points along the route at reasonable charges. All business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to.

—Thursday of last week, early in the morning, the Northstreet people were alarmed by the report of fire. It turned out to be in the roof of Mrs. Elizabeth Roush's shanty, and by the help of a few men who came there in good time, was quenched before it could do much damage.

—A fine line of Family Bibles, Presentation Bibles, Photograph Albums Velvet Frames, French Vases, Beautiful Scrap Pictures, Paper Boxes, and a great variety of Fancy Goods generally Splendid S. School, Day School and Visiting and other Cards—all very cheap, at the Journal Store. tf

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.—Landlord Tony Kreamer contemplates building a large addition to the rear of the "First National Hotel." Merchant Spiglemyer is engaged in building a new stable and otherwise improving his lately bought homestead. Also *Mr.* Wm. *Mauck* is erecting a new and well-sized stable and other outbuildings on his premises on Penn Street.

SELECT SCHOOL.—W. Frank Musser, A. B., will open a select school in the Academy building, Aaronsburg, Monday, April 17th next. The course of instruction will include the English branches, Latin, Greek and German. For terms and particulars address

W. FRANK MUSSER.
3t

—Mr. Thomas J. Kister gave us a friendly call last week. He trayels for the firm of Shimer & Co., Milton, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, and has just returned from a successful trip through Ohio and Michigan. Tom is one of your really good fellows and a master mechanic at almost anything. He may call again.

CAMP.—the Centre Hall furniture man, is fast winning his way into popular favor. He makes good honest work and deals fairly and squarely by all. Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Bedsteads, Chairs, Lounges, or anything in his line constantly on hand at most reasonable prices. There is no occasion for any one to go to a distance for furniture when you can get it equally as good and cheap at home. 2t

—The Seventh Annual Sunday School Convention of the Synod of Central Pennsylvania, will meet in the Lutheran church, Aaronsburg, Tuesday evening, *May* 2nd, and continues until Wednesday evening, *May* 3rd. Prominent Sunday School workers are expected and practical questions will be discussed. We will publish the programme in due time. 2t

A BUSY PLACE.—One of the busiest places in Penns Valley is the MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS. Fine monuments and elegant head stones are made in the best style of the art and in quick succession. The establishment has earned a reputation for good work and fair dealings second to none in this part of the state, and has a wide spread and increasing patronage. tf

EXHIBITION!—A grand entertainment will be given by the schools in the Town Hall at Millheim, on

Saturday, April 8th, 1882.

The programme has been selected with great care and a rich treat is in store for the public.

The occasion will be enlivened by some excellent music of the Millheim Cornet Band and by Miss Alice Frank on the organ.

The public is respectfully invited.

Admittance————5 and 10cts.

J. H. AUMAN, Manager.

THE ROYCE REAPER.—I hereby make known to the farmers of Centre county that I intend as heretofore to ship reapers on trial to all who wish to buy. I ask no one to sign any contract but all will have a fair trial before buying. The Royce must stand or fall on its own merits. For simplicity of construction, lightness of draft, ease of management and efficiency of work it stands unrivaled. For further information I respectfully refer to men who have used it—Jacob Kerstetter, Daniel E. Gentzel, Jacob J. Gentzel, Coburn Post Office, and others.

Apply to

LEMUEL CAMPBELL
Sunbury, Pa., or
W. L. BRIGHT J. H. MUSSER, solicitors
Aaronsburg, Pa.
1m

IN MEMORIAM.

†John Dreisbach Foote.†

Last week it became the sad duty of this community to pay the last tribute of respect to one of our most prominent citizens. John D. Foote departed this life at his home in Millheim, March 28th, 1882, in the 49th year of his age.

Mr. Foote's native home was Mifflinburg, Pa. He commenced activel life in Danville, Pa., as clerk in a store, when a young man. In January 1852, a little over thirty years ago, he came to Millheim, and has resided here ever since. At first he engaged himself to Mr. D. A. Ruhl, as clerk, who at that time was one of the most prominent merchants in Penn's Valley. After a few years acceptable services Mr. Ruhl took him into the mercantile business as a partner. About the year 1859, he dissolved his business connection with Mr. Ruhl, and in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. R. B. Hartman, bought out the foundry, machine and store business of S. & S. Haupt. The firm of Foote & Hartman continued until the winter of 1865, then disolved, Mr. Hartman retiring. Since that time Mr. Foote has successfully carried on the business alone, excepting for a few years, during which he was joined in a limited partnership with Messrs John H. Musser and D. O. Bower, of Aaronsburg. The firm of Musser, Foote & Bower made a speciality of manufacturing the celebrated Keystone Cultivator and did an extensive business.

In the summer of 1879, the death angel entered the family circle, which before had always enjoyed such excellent health. The wife and mother was the first victim. She departed this life, Aug. 11th, 1879, leaving a family of little children. A few months later George, the second son of Mr. Foote, met his death by accident. He lived with his uncle, Mr. Geo. W. Foote, at Mifflinburg, at the time, and was out gathering nuts, with some companions. He fell from a tree which he had climbed, and sustained such severe injuries that he survived only a few days never regaining consciousness.

Soon after these sore afflictions Mr. Foote began to feel serious effects from what afterward proved to be a cancerous affection in the knee joint. The evil grew worse, so that he was obliged to submit to an amputation, about two years ago. He survived the shock bravely and seemed to regain his wonted health. But the virus remained in the system, approached the stomach, and finally the strong, robust constitution had to succumb to the insidious enemy.

For about twenty-eight years Mr. Foote was a prominent and active member of the M. E. Church, serving perhaps most of that time as class leader and superintendent of the Sunday School. He was a model of regular and punctual attendance upon public worship, prayer meeting and Sunday School. He will be much missed in his congregation, in the family and in the community.

The funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends. Rev. J. Benson Akers delivered a very solemn and impressive funeral sermon from I. Thessalonians, 4; 14: "*them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him.*"

He has gone where the weary are at rest. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

The Summer Session of Spring Mills Academy

will begin MONDAY, APR. 17th., 1882. Tuition $10, 13 and 16 for term of twenty weeks. Boarding reasonable. For further information call on or address

LEWIS REITER, A. B., Principal,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

For the JOURNAL.

A Wonderful Catastrophe Befalls a Parsonage.

Mr. Editor:—I have something to tell you—but don't you say anything. You know that sometimes great occurrances take place in a community. Some are bad and unpleasant, but others are pleasant, and therefore we are pleased to relate them to our neighbors and friends. I will now give you *the facts in the case.* Here just last week when it was so cold, rainy and unpleasant, two of our Rebersburg sisters manifested a strange conduct. In the beginning of the week, notwithstanding the mud and rain, they crossed the mountain to Sugar Valley. Several days afterwards they drove through Rebersburg back and forth, and around over the valley. The day was very disagreeable—it stormed and snowed unceasingly. If ladies were eligible to county offices one might have thought they were out electioneering; or if somebody had lost a valuable gift, we might have imagined they were on the hunt for it. At all events they acted as though they had an *extraordinary* work on hand. They tried to avoid their pastor, and at times even seemed a little provoked because he ignorantly interfered with their plans. But that is just the way, Mr. Editor, these women perform when they resolve to do a good thing. No mud is deep enough, and no rain is *wet* enough and no snow storm is terrific enough to hinder them from carrying out their plans. And that is one reason why women often succeed better than we men.

But this is not all, Mr. Editor, I have to say or else I might leave a wrong impression on your mind in regard to our Rebersburg sisters. These strange proceedings on the part of the ladies went on during the greater part of the week. They were the forebodings of some wonderful catastrophe to come. So it appeared to me. Had I been a Vennor or other great scientist, I might have been able to discern what it all meant, but under the circumstances I was obliged to exercise the virtue of patience.

On Saturday last the matter came to a nucleus. The morning of the day showed evidence of a great outburst. A modest old brother advised me not to leave the parsonage. This caused a strange feeling within me. Thinks I, what will become of us? but felt determined nevertheless to face the music, come what might.

At about 11 o'clock, A. M. the advance guard of what proved to be a small army of a peculiar kind, came moving towards the Reformed Parsonage, planting its batteries right before the door. It turned its guns into play and discharged volley after volley, of potatoes, apple butter, and many other things so useful and necessary in the family. Mr. Editor, you may imagine what effect such cannonading produced upon the inmates of the parsonage. In about an hour after the advance guard, the main army arrived—one regiment after another from every direction. The peculiar features about this army were that it contained well-behaved and well-trained soldiers. They undoubtedly were trained by excellent generals. The way they handled their guns and discharged their potatoes, butter, eggs, coffee, sugar, lard, sausages, dried beef, soap, apples, wheat, flour, oats, &c, into our kitchen and grainery, showed skill equal to that of the best sharp-shooters. Yes, Mr. Editor, I only wish you could have seen the performances. [We love such battles, and are very *brave* in such fights—Ed.] Yes and further I wish that I could only see an editor served the same way. [Indeed that would be a novel enjoyment for a poor editor—but they are pretty well used to being served the *other* way.—Ed.]

You may think that the generals of this army used a peculiar kind of ammunition, but it was the *best* of the kind, and the only kind all good lady-soldiers use.

But I must tell you still more. Among this noble army was a good soldieress from your place. She arrived just about the time the scene began to be lively. She took in the situation at a glance, hurried off to get ammunition, returned to join the army and did as noble service as any.

The result of the whole matter is this: The pastor and his family were enriched to the amount of about $78, by the labors of the kind sisters referred to, and the members who so generously responded to their calls. The whole affair was a very happy one. All were glad—those that gave as well as those who received. We all gave thanks to our kind Heavenly Father, who rules the hearts of His children for good. The dear people then departed in peace to their homes. May God's richest blessing, through Christ, rest and abide with them, is the prayer of their friend and

PASTOR.

Rebersburg,
March 27th, 1882.

NOTE.—The above article should have appeared in last week's issue, but it was received too late for insertion. We beg the indulgence of all concerned.

American Newspaper In 1882

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 936 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinoise and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issue. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every State not mentioned above and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., at Lewisburg, by Rev. U. F. Swengle, Rev. Benjamin Hengst, Pastor of the church of the Evangelical Association at Lewisburg, to Mrs. Kate P. Rhoads, of the same place.

On the 19th ult., at Madisonburg, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Mr. H. W. Garrett, to Miss Della M. Wirth, both of Miles Township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Franklin H. Wate, to Miss Clara M. Scholl, both of Rebersburg.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., of pneumonia, at his residence in Haines township, Mr. Michael Bower, aged 62 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The deceased was born Nov. 1st, 1819, was baptized Nov. 18th, 1819, by Rev. L. A. W. Ilgen, and subsequently confirmed by Rev. Abele. He was a good neighbor and citizen and was highly esteemed by his friends. His funeral took place on last Thursday at Wolf's School house. It was largely attended. Addresses were given on the occasion by Rev. C. W. E. Siegel and the writer. J. T.

On the 1st inst., of consumption, at the residence of his grandfather, T. Hosterman in Haines twp., Centre Co., Pa., Thomas C. Moyer, aged 18 years and 2 months.

He was a consistent member of the Evangelical Association upwards of six years. He leaves a sorrowing mother, one brother and a large circle of friends to mourn his early departure. P. C. W.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat	1.20
Corn	85
Rye	80
Oats White	50
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.25
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	9.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	
Tymothyseed	2.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.00 to 5.00
Butter	30
Hams	16
Sides	9
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	14
Potatoes	1 25
Lard	11
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut "	4.80
Pea "	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

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ROOFING SLATES

for Roofs, &c., from the famous SLATE QUARRIES OF SLATINTON, LEHIGH CO., PENNA.

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At The Lowest Rate.

Old buildings re-roofed at the lowest rates, without the assistance of other mechanics. For prices and terms call on or write to the undersigned at H. R. WHITMAN'S RESIDENCE,

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in Lock Haven and you can get them as low as in Philadelpia or New York. If they don't suit you you can return them and get your money back. First rate goods at low prices is my motto.

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Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 3y-1y

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PROPRIETORS,

would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay and will constantly keep on hand a full line of

CROCKERY, BREAD & PIE DISHES, PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS, STOVE COLLARS, &c.

Hoping to merit the confidence of the public by furnishing the best grade of ware they would epectfully solicit a share of its patronage. 1y

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Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

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Always ahead in Low Prices and Good Goods, is what has directed the rush to our store for the past few years, and we intend to keep the crowd moving in that direction.

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And the Largest Stock to select from, with prices that no one ever beat and seldom equaled.

TRY TRADING WITH US!

AND IF YOU ARE LIKE THE REST OF MANKIND, AND WE RATHER THINK YOU ARE, YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THE RESULT.

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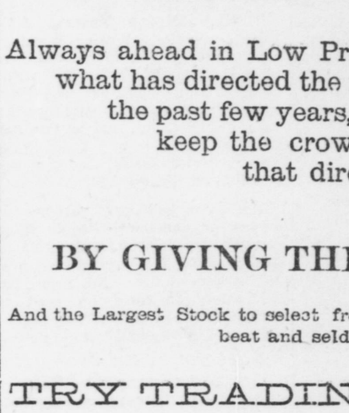

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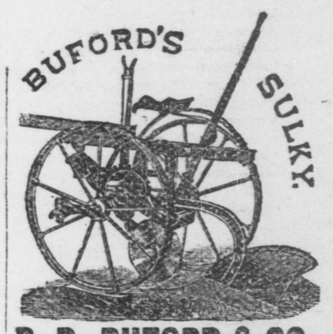

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S. H. YOCUM,

Attorney-at-Law,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGBICULTURAL.

THE BEST FARM HORSES.—What class will be the most profitable to raise is a question of interest to nearly every farmer. Trotters may be set aside. The care and skill required in training, even when the colt has all the advantage of pedigree is such as would make serious inroads upon the time and patience of all but a fortunate few. So the trotter may be set down as not a profitable horse for the farmer to breed; but carriage and heavy draught horses are. Both of these kinds are scarce in all our large cities, and the demand for them greater than the supply; hence prices are always remunerative. For some years to come no sort of farm stock will be more profitable than these two classes of horses. The carriage horse requires a good share of thoroughbred blood in him, else he will show a deficiency in style, spirit, action and endurance, qualities that constitute the chief value of that class. For draught horses the native breed is entirely too small. To remedy this defect we must employ the best types of imported stallions. The writer has watched with interest the importations of foreign stock, as telegraphed over the country for the last few years, and gives it as his judgment that the Clydesdale has been the favorite, and represents the best type of imported stallions. What seems singular the heaviest shipment of these horses have almost invariably been for the Eastern or Western States, where they seem to be in high favor. Rarely has a shipment for Ohio been recorded. Skipping the details of their anatomy, appearance and peculiarities, we can say that no breed of heavy draught horses is more valuable on the farm, either as pure breeds or to improve our native horses, and this has been a rendered verdict in both the East and the West.

IS HORSESHOEING USELESS?—A recent issue of *Frazer's Magazine* contains an article by Sir George W. Cox, in which he estimates that the English custom of horseshoeing costs the nation as much as $44,000,000, which might be saved if the horses were allowed to go unshod. He quotes authorities from Xenophon, who marched his horses from Cunaxa over the Armenian highlands to the walls of Trebizond, down to the "free lancers" of the present day, and contends that it is safer, cheaper and better to let horses go unshod over the hardest roads, and especially in the slippery streets of London. He estimates that over twelve million dollars would be saved in farriers' bills alone. And he calculates further that the working life of a horse would be trebled by the change so that a horse which is now worn out at twelve years would live to twenty-six. The figures seem somewhat startling, and have hardly been sufficiently proved to be trustworthy. Meanwhile it is said that a medical man in Waterbury, Conn., has not put shoes on his horses for two years, driving them winter, summer, spring and autumn with bare feet without any trouble. The doctor's theory is that nature has provided for the horse; that a horse can travel over all kinds of roads; that the hoof will be moist, and that the frog coming to the ground keeps the hoof properly spread, and free from founder and other diseases.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.—The kinds of onions usually grown are the Red Weathersfield and the Yellow Danvers. About 12 pounds of seed are used to the acre. Any seedsman can supply the seed. The seed is sown early in the spring as soon as the soil can be prepared. The rows are made nine inches apart. The soil is prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing, and should be richly manured with old manure. The labor consists chiefly in weeding, and this is indispensable. The cost of labor depends upon the cleanness or weediness, of the ground; if there are many weeds much hand-weeding will be required, but labor is economized by keeping the weeds from growing by frequent stirring of the ground. This work is usually done by children, who get through the narrow rows easily. An average yield is from 400 to 600 bushels per acre. The amount of profit depends altogether upon the skill and experience of the grower.

FEW persons know how closely related to the potato are many other well-known plants. Botanists know them all as solanaceous plants, and under the more familiar name as "night-shades." In this class of plants are to be found the potato, the tomato, egg plant, pepper and tobacco plant. Then among the poisonous plants are the belladonna and the jimson weed; the beautiful petunia also belongs to it. A large portion of the plants of this solanaceous family are permeated by a narcotic principle rendering the leaves and fruit poisonous. At the same time some afford nutricious food, not because free from the narcotic principle, but because the latter is expelled in the process of ripening and cooking, as in the case of the potato and tomato.

SWEET CORN FODDER.—The method of growing sweet corn fodder is as follows: The ground is prepared in the usual manner, the corn is either planted by a common wheat drill through the middle and end sprouts, all the rest being stopped, or by a corn-planter, or by opening a furrow with a light plow and dropping the seed either three inches apart singly, or four seeds one foot apart in the row. The rows should be about thirty to thirty-six inches apart. Evergreen sweet corn makes the best fodder. When the corn is formed on the cob, and before the blades turn, the crop is cut in the usual way, and when cured is put up in the field in large shocks, bound very firmly at the top and half-way down with straw bands. The fodder keeps better in this way than in stacks or in the barn, where it would mold. There will be many ears on the stalks, but all is cut up together.

PREPARING PLANT BEDS.—Hot beds are usually employed for starting early vegetable plants, but beds in the open air answer as well for late kinds, as well as for tobacco. In preparing such beds plenty of fine, rich old manure should be used, thoroughly mixed with the surface soil. When the bed is completed, cover the entire surface with dry straw, hay, brush, or some similar material, and set it on fire. The burning of these materials on the bed will warm the ground, destroys insects and weed seeds, besides adding a fine coating of ashes and coal to the surface, both of which will increase the fertility of the bed, and act as a preventive against the attacks of many plant-eating insects. Where the common flea beetles are troublesome to tobacco, cabbage and similar plants, this firing of the bed previous to sowing the seed will prove very beneficial, if not a certain preventive. This is but a modification of the old and common practice of American farmers of making their tobacco and cabbage plant bed on some spot where a brush heap had been recently burned.

THE Rochester street cars are to be propelled by compressed air, supplied by a hydraulic motor, of which J. M. Bois is the inventor. The air is to be compressed by the Genesee Falls, and the machinery, including an iron tower over one hundred feet high, is now being established at the foot of the falls.

BUTTERMILK poured over the back of a scurvy pig will remove the scurf.

DOMESTIC.

TO mothers, aunties, or sisters who do up the school luncheon for the youngsters: pray make it as attractive in appearance as possible. There is truly nothing very attractive about a thick piece of dry bread and butter and a cookie all rolled in a piece of coarse brown paper, washed down by a drink from the cup that "goes the rounds." Such a luncheon will often impair the appetite of a fastidious or delicate child, and he will go without rather than eat it. A little care in the cutting of the bread; the doing up of the cookies or crullers in tissue or white paper; the sauce or custard put into a pretty cup, and all wrapped in a clean white napkin within a bright tin pail, or, better still, a pretty luncheon basket, will, by the pleasure it gives the child, well repay the extra care and thought.

TO MAKE A CHEAP WASH OR PAINT.—Put half a bushel of good lime in a clean barrel, and add enough water to make a thin whitewash, stirring with a flat stick until every lump is dissolved; then add fifty pounds mineral paint (the color preferred,) fifty pounds whiting, fifty pounds road dust. Then thin to the proper consistency for spreading with a brush, by adding sweet buttermilk fresh from the churn in small quantities at a time, to give a chance for the ingredients to assimilate.

BLACK BEAN SOUP.—One quart of black beans; soak them over night in cold water; drain off the water in the morning and add three pints of fresh water; let them stew gently four and one half hours. Add salt, pepper and a little clove. While cooking, put in meat, cooked or uncooked, as preferred. When done strain the soup; cut a lemon in slices; place in your dish; also add a hard boiled egg cut in slices. Pieces of bread toasted brown are an addition. Salt pork may be used instead of meat.

TO CLEAN MUSTY BARRELS.—A German paper gives the following directions for cleaning rusty or mouldy casks and barrels: First rinse them out well with water in which a little soda has been dissolved; then fill up with water slightly acidulated with muriatic acid, and let this stand for two days; then pour out the water and rinse with clean water, and the casks will be found perfectly sweet.

WE never had any patience with a mother or nurse who would stick pins carelessly in her dress, collar, or ribbon, thereby inflicting painful wounds upon her innocent victim. Not a pin, excepting a safety pin, should be used about a child, and when buttons will perform the office of pins they should be made to do so.

COTTAGE GINGERBREAD.—Take one cup of butter and lard melted together, add one cup of New Orleans molasses; stir into this one cupful each of sugar and cold water, two large teaspoonfuls of ginger, two eggs beaten; and four cups of flour having in three large teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a moderately hot oven

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Wheat flour, one pound is a quart. Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart. White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. Eggs, average size, ten are one pound. Liquid measures, sixteen teaspoonfuls are one pint.

SCOTCH BUTTER CANDY.—One pound of sugar, one half pint of water. Boil as hard as possible without graining. When done add half a cup of butter and lemon juice to flavor, if desired. Turn on a buttered dish and when partly cool cut with a knife into small squares. When cold a slight tap will break it off.

PASTRY.—Fruit and custard pies are almost invariably spoiled by having a soggy undercrust. This may be remedied by coating the top of the lower crust of pies with the white of an egg; it will absorb no moisture from the fruit or custard, will come out of the oven crisp and will remain so

TO CLEAN MARBLE.—To clean smoky marble brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

VALUABLE HINTS.—When ice is required at night for a sick person, break it it into small pieces, and if scarce care must be taken to prevent its melting, put into a soup plate, cover with another plate, and put between two feather pillows.

Cocoanut Cookies.—One cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of grated cocoanut, and prepared flour enough to roll out. Make very thin and bake quickly. The dessicated cocoanut may be used, but it is not quite so nice.

To renovate black grenadine, take strong cold coffee, strain it, and wring the grenadine out of it quite tight, after which shake out and fold up. Then iron it with a moderately hot iron over a piece of any old black material.

Silk stockings must be washed in cold water with white soap, rinsed in cold water, laid flat on a fine towel, rolled tightly until dry, and rubbed with a piece of flannel to restore the gloss.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, one cup of corn starch, two cups of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, and flavor with lemon or vanilla.

A few drops of ammonia added to a gallon of water and applied once a week to all pots of flowers will do much good and keep the pots and earth from souring.

NEVER wear a good woolen dress into the kitchen without the protection of a large apron.

No flannel that has not been carefully washed, and is not perfectly soft and fleecy, should ever touch the skin of an infant.

Your fat must be boiling when you put your meat in it to fry.

"Middlings" flour contain the best elements of wheat.

Slow and long cooking will make tough meat tender.

Last year the German wire mills supplied England with 30,000 tons of wire and Russia with 40,000 tons. France received from Germany from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of steel wire for sofa springs, and America not less than 30,000 from the same source.

M. de Rossi in *Les Mondes* states that explosions of fire-damp are always preceded by undulations too feeble to be detected by the human ear. He proposes to establish in proper localities in the coal mines microseismographs and microphones, by means of which the approach of danger may be detected.

Oils for lubricating purposes, says Mr. A. Thiellier, should be neither oxidizable nor capable of oxidizing other bodies. Such oils should contain no mucilage or free fatty acids. An explanation of the methods to prepare the best lubricants is, however, not given.

HUMOROUS.

A Philadelphia gentleman traveling abroad writes that he and a friend stopped at a small cafe in the suburbs of Paris for refreshments. Their repast was a light one, consisting of tea, toast and eggs, but the bill was a heavy one, nine francs in all.

"Garcon!" exclaimed one of the tourists, "how is this? Please explain."

"Well, you see, messieurs," apologizes the waiter, "two francs for the tea and toast and seven francs for the eggs.

"Ah, then eggs are very scarce about here?"

"Non, monsieur, eggs are not scarce, but Americans are!"

A Boy's Luck.

The Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* in a recent issue referred among others, to the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce, resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently, his boy, aged three years, fell and broke his leg. He recovered, but a very troubesome stiffness set in and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the Oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

HE came up a little late, stepped in without ringing, and strided softly into the parlor, dropped into an easy chair with the careless grace of a young man accustomed to the programme. "By jove!" said he to the figure sitting in dim obscurity on the sofa; "by jove! I thought I was never going to see you again. Your mother never goes away from the house now-a-days, does she, Minnie?" "Well, not amazingly frequently," cheerfully replied the old lady from the sofa, "Minnie is away so much of her time now I have to stay in."

WHEN Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV., his majesty was astonished to find one Sunday, instead of a numerous congregation, only himself and the priest. "What is the reason of this?" asked the king. "I caused it to be given out, sire," replied Fenelon, "that your majesty did not attend chapel to day, that you might know who come to worship God, and who to flatter the king."

THE man who was about to marry for the sixth time, and who replied, "We've usually set," when asked by the minister to stand up, has been heard from again He recently led No. 7 to the altar, and when asked for the ring replied: "Parson, I've hooked onto six of them without a ring, and I reck'n we kin git along this time. I'll try and remember it in future, though."

Its Equal is Unknown.

A Lowell (Mass.) paper, so we observe, cites the case of Mr. P. H. Short, proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, that city, who suffered with rheumatism for seventeen years without finding relief from any of the numerous remedies employed, until he applied St. Jacobs Oil: "I never found any medicine that produced such remarkable and instantaneous effect as it did," says Mr. Short.—*Lyons (Ia.) Mirror.*

A VERY good hit was made a day or two after the election by one of the defeated candidates. A gentleman approached him with, "Well Mr. —, how do you feel?" "Well," said he, I feel I suppose, pretty much as Lazarus did." "As Lazarus did," said the first speaker. "How was that?" "Why, Lazarus was licked by dogs and so was I."

"A YOUNG naturalist" writes us to learn "how to catch a wasp for scientific purposes without injuring it?" Right by the tail, son; right by the tip end of the tail. Squeeze hard. The wasp won't mind it a particle, and if it seems to be injured any that you can see, send us the bill, and we'll pay for a new wasp.

ALL the trimmings: "Ma, am I all made now?" said a little miss of three and a half years at the breakfast table yesterday morning. "Why, dear?" said the fond mother. "Because I have had my ears pierced and was vaccinated yesterday," said little Tot.

SHE goes it while he's young: "Mr. Brown is not very young but Clara says he is pure gold," remarked Matilda, speaking of Clara's matrimonial choice. "Yes," said Sarah, "I know that old gold is quite fashionable, but I prefer to take my gold while it is young."

WHAT'S in a name: It is said that Count Taaffe is likely to have considerable difficulty in managing the Austrian Reichsrath during the present session. He should remember what's in a name and give it to 'em.

The discoverer of CARBOLINE a deodorized extract of petroleum, has perfected an improvement which will be hailed with delight by thousands. The dense oily properties of the petroloum have been liminated by a novel process while its tonic, curative, vivifying and reproductive elements are all retained in increased activity. Besides being the only real cure for baldness and scalp diseases, as now improved and entirely deodorized it is the most delicate and delightful tonic hair dressing ever known. It will not stain a lady's hat. This highly concentrated extract of petroleum contains no minerals or other artificial coloring matter. It restores the hair by imparting new life and vigor to the roots.

A CHICAGO woman wrote to her friends in Boston that she "lived in Hide Park." When they come out to visit her they found the artless thing out at the stock yards.

WOULD cut his own acquaintance. If a man knew as much about himself as he does about his neighbor, he would never speak to himself.

"I'D just like to see you," said a blind man to a policeman who told him he would lock him up if he didn't move on.

TYNDALL'S theory is that heat is simply motion. The man who sat down on a hot stove agrees with him.

A GOOD housewife's affairs are like a motion to adjourn, "always in order."

THE dancing master is always taking steps to improve his business.

A perfectly square man is 'round at the right time.

AN honest man is the noblest pursuit of women.

PRIDES itself upon its rank—The onion.

Warm baths produce an effect upon the skin directly contrary to that which is brought about by cold water. The cutaneous vessels dilate immediately under the influence of the heat, and, although the dilation is followed by contraction, this contraction is seldom excessive, and the ultimate result of a warm bath is to increase the cutaneous circulation. The pulse and respiration are both quickened in the cold bath. The warm bath increases the temperature of the body, and, by lessening the necessity for internal production of heat, it decreases the call which is made upon certain of the vital processes, and enables lite to be sustained with a less expenditure of force. While a cold bath causes a certain stiffness of the muscles if continued too long, a warm bath relieves stiffness and fatigue. The final effect of both hot and cold baths, if their temperature be moderate, is the same, the difference being, to use the words of Braun, that "cold refreshes by stimulating the functions, heat by physically facilitating them, and in this lies the important difference between the cold water system and the thermal mode of treatment."

Lord Byron, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend—"Lady ——— has been dangerously ill, but now she is *dangerously* well again." American belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept *killing*, and avoid being killed by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes feminine weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.

The operation of friction machinery has now become a fixed fact, and its easy adaptability where waste power can be utilized is a marked feature. A machine of this kind has come into use, which consists simply of an iron cylinder one foot long and one foot in diameter, having a fixed plate of hardened iron in one end, and a second plate attached to a revolving shaft, which presses lightly or closely upon the fixed plate as circumstances require. The cylinder is filled with water, the shaft revolves, and, from the friction of the plates, the water in an incredibly short time is heated; and by means of steam pipes can be carried to great distances for heating purposes. The machine is so constructed as to render it easily adapted to places where there is waste power, as in mills, factories, public building, cars, etc. The power required for its operation is very slight; thus, to carry a machine with thirty-six square inches of friction plates—the ordinary size—one horse power only is required, while a machine with two hundred and twenty-five square inches of friction surface will require at most but six horse power.

"First a cough, carried me off,
And then a coffin they carried me off in!"

This will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, nightsweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all druggists.

The loss of vines through the ravages of the phylloxera is forcing the wine makers of France to strenuous efforts to find a substitute. M. A. Deleuil, a member of the Agricultural Society of France, insists that an acceptable substitute has been found in a variety of red beet root, which he describes as "unrivaled in the whole world for its incomparable qualities, which will in time replace all that we have lost in the vine. Beet root produces alcohol of superior quality; why, then, should not its pulp, treated like the must of the grape produce an equally luscious beverage? In fact, this has been done; the very sweet red beet root produces by fermentation a wine quite as good as many of the *soi-disant* wines of our southern vineyards. It possesses the additional advantages of accommodating itself to all soils, and flourishes in most climates." All this may be true: yet we fancy that American wine users as least will prefer the juice of their own grapes.

Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The author operates on a basic hearth of lime and tar, according to the process of Riley and Gilchrist, and at each operation he uses a false hearth of limestone mixed with peroxide of manganese. During the fusion of the ingots this false hearth is heated and gives off carbonic acid and a part of its oxygen. These gases traverse the mass of half melted copper. When the bath is sufficiently liquid the lime and the manganese oxide thus formed rise through the copper and dissolve the arsenic acid, which passes into the slag. To expel the last traces the copper is allowed to become pasty in a current of air, and is then remelted with the addition of basic fluxes till entirely purified.

A Blessing.

Sancho Panza blessed the man who invented sleep. So do our leading society belles bless the memory of the late Dr. T. F. Gouraud, who taught them how to be beautiful. Everyone should do all in his power to supplement nature in adorning the person, and a fine complexion is not given to all; and just here art aids nature, and all who use Dr. T. F. Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier, know its value, and how the skin that is freckled, tanned, pimpled, or moth patched can be made like the new born babe's. To those who will use toilet preparations it is recommended by physicians, as the Board of Health has declared it free from all injurious properties, and, as it is on sale at all druggists', and fancy goods stores, it is an easy matter to give it a trial, and thus win the approbation of men, as well as the envy of ladies.—*Evening Express, Jan. 7, 1881.*

From surveys taken in the province of Ufa, Russia, it appears that the former forest area of 17,577,000 acres has now been diminished by more than 3,500,000 acres, and yet the population is only three to the square mile.

It is asserted by M. Gaiffe that cobalt is much more strongly magnetic than nickel.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

BY a large majority: An Indiana evangelist asks: "Can a Democrat get to heaven?" We hasten to say that he can—if he has the handling of the returns.

When one knows a good thing it should be told; and we know from experience that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for Coughs and Colds we ever used. It only costs 25 cents a bottle.

COMMENDABLE temperance: There is a story told of a fine old Cornish 'Squire who only drank brandy on two occasions—when he had goose for dinner and when he had not.

Col. John C. Whitner,

of Atlanta, Ga, says he owes his life to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

NEW reading of an old phrase: "Generous to a fault," may be said of many men. At least they are generous enough to their own faults.

Two truths in one breath: Butler's Analogy—Professor: "Mr. T. you may pass on to the Future Life." Mr. T., "Not prepared."

Allen's Brain Food

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 813 First av., N. Y.

Apples are the healthiest fruit.

Tea does not give strength.

BOIL everything slowly.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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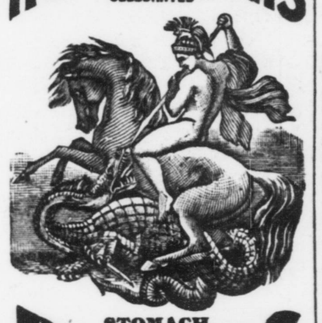

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For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

Removes Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and every blemish on beauty. It has stood the test of thirty years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the HAUT TON (a patient:)—"As YOU LADIES WILL USE THEM, I RECOMMEND "GOURAUD'S CREAM" AS THE LEAST HARMFUL OF ALL THE SKIN PREPARATIONS." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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Payne's Automatic Engines.

Reliable, Durable and Economical, will furnish a horse power with less fuel and water than any other Engine built, and fitted with an Automatic Cut-off. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "J," for information & Prices. E. W. PAYNE & SONS, Box 866, Corning, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS, Janesville, Wisconsin.

EMPLOYMENT AT HOME or to Travel. State which preferred; also amount Wanted per month for services and expenses. Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us. SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Students, Young Men and Ladies, in a light, pleasant Business. Send for Circular and FREE OUTFIT. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THRESHERS The Best is the cheapest. Illustrated price list free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

DIARY FREE for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address, CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P.O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

CARD COLLECTORS—A handsome set of cards for 3-cent stamp. A. G. BASSETT, Rochester, N. Y

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DR. J. H. SCHENCK

Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR—Some years ago I was taken with inflammation of the lungs, and although treated by two of the best physicians of this city, I gradually grew worse, until I had hemorrhages quite frequently. They usually occurred in the morning, and averaged fully a pint of clear blood at a time. I had night sweats every night, and my weight, which was 168 lbs. when I was first taken sick, gradually ran down to 128 lbs. My nights were almost sleepless, owing to severe pain in my breast, back and shoulders, and a continual cough. I was so sick that my physicians gave up all hope of my recovery. I then began to try medicines that I saw advertised, but without any lasting benefit. At last, by the advice of a friend, I concluded to use your remedies.

I began by using all your medicines as you direct, and in a very short time all my worst symptoms left me and I began to gain in every way. As my appetite came back I gained flesh very fast. From June to November the increase was over fifty pounds. My present weight is 174 pounds, and has been about that since my recovery several years since. I was told by my physicians that I had Consumption, and I believed myself that I had, and that your medicines cured me.

Yours Very Truly,
J. C. ELLIOTT,
Oct. 29th, 1881. Binghampton, N. Y.
P. O. Box 1912, care Barrett's Music Store.

From MR. AARON ECKER, who was pronounced incurable by his Physicians.

Knox, N. Y., November 8th, 1880.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—In February last I was suffering terribly with shortness of breath and a dry, hacking cough, which were caused by a heavy cold. I could not raise anything from my lungs, and it sometimes seemed as if I would choke to death. This continued for several weeks, when I consulted a doctor here, who told me that my right lung was dead and I had no use of it. Soon after this, I consulted two other physicians, who both said that I could not live, that my right lung was gone and my left badly ulcerated. My friends, of course, had no hope for my recovery after this, and I had none myself. About the first of May I was called on by a friend, who advised me to give your medicines a trial. I concluded to do so, but I did not believe that there was any thing that would do me any good. At this time I had cold night sweats, and many nights I was unable to lay down. My feet and legs were badly swollen. Soon after I began to take your remedies, I raised large quantities of yellow matter, which gave me great relief. I took the Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup, according to the directions on the wrappers, and by the first of July I began to gain in strength, and my cough was much better. About the first of August my cough was entirely gone, my appetite was pretty good, and by the last of September I was well enough to go to work on the farm. I have been well ever since, and to-day enjoy better health than I ever did. Feeling that it is to you that I owe my life, I offer you the most sincere thanks of a grateful man. I advise all who are afflicted with lung disease to use your medicine, and I will gladly answer all letters from those who are afflicted, or if they will call on me I will give them good proof of what I have written, as very many people residing here know of my case.

Yours Truly,
AARON ECKER,
Knox, Albany Co., N. Y.

FROM AN OLD RESIDENT OF ALBANY.

White Line Central Transit Co.
George C. Redden, Agent.

N. Y. Central Freight Depot,
Corner Orange and Water Sts.,
Albany, Feb. 16, 1881.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir—I write this to let you know that my little daughter Henrietta, whom you saw on your visit to this city in the fall of 1879, has entirely recovered her health by the use of your Medicines. I wish also at the same time to give you some facts in regard to her case which I did not have time to do when you were here. My daughter was considered a healthy child until the month of November, 1878, when she was attacked with Remittent Fever, with which she was sick for a long time. As she was recovering from it she took a heavy cold, which settled on her lungs, producing a constant hacking cough. As several of her mother's relatives had died of Consumption, we were much troubled in regard to her case, especially as our physician told us that her lungs were weak, and after her cough had continued some time, that they were seriously affected. He prescribed many things for her, principally cod liver oil and stimulants; but she kept getting worse and worse, until at last he told us that there was no hope for her recovery; and, to satisfy us that he had done all that it was possible for him to do, called in two other doctors. They, after consultation, agreed that she must die, and that all we could do was to make her comfortable while she lived. This was in the month of September, 1879. Although we were assured by our physician that our little daughter could not get well, yet we were always looking over the papers to try to find something that would at least preserve her life for a time. One evening I read in the Albany *Evening Times* the statements of many who had been cured of serious diseases by your Medicines, and feeling that they at least could do her no harm, I concluded to give them a trial. I therefore went to the drug store of Mr. Miller, a gentleman with whom I was well acquainted, and asked him what he knew or thought of your Medicines. He said: "I have heard them highly spoken of by my customers, and believe them to be good." I then bought a bottle of the Pulmonic Syrup, as well as some of the Mandrake Pills and Sea Weed Tonic, and my daughter commenced to use them according to the printed directions. We all soon saw that they were doing her good. When she had taken them about two weeks we noticed by the paper that you were to visit Albany professionally, and, taking advantage of this opportunity, we had you see her. Although you did not see her at the worst, you of course remember her apparently hopeless condition. We can only say that from the Medicines you gave her she soon rapidly improved and became healthy and strong. We give you this certificate or letter that others may know of your great Medicines. I am satisfied that you saved the life of my child, as she was pronounced beyond medical aid by three of the best physicians of this city.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE C. REDDEN,
Agent of the White Line, Albany, N. Y.

FROM MR. JOHN HERTZLER,

Residence, 1309 Master St., Philadelphia.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—I am anxious that others should know of the great curative properties of your medicines. For three years I was afflicted with a constant cough, accompanied by an expectoration of ropy phlegm. My cough was so bad that I could sleep very little, day or night. I lost my appetite, and was very much reduced in flesh, and was so weak that it was as much as I could do to walk a square. I used all the remedies that were recommended by friends, and many that I saw advertised in the papers, but received no relief from their use. At last, I was taken with a severe hemorrhage, which reduced me still more. Soon after this my wife procured one of your books, and reading the description of my disease in it, she insisted on my giving your remedies a trial. My daughter, who resides in Albany, N. Y., also wrote about this time, that she had heard of several cures there by their use; and so I was induced to use them.

I began by using all three of your medicines at one time, as you direct; that is, the Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. I could see that they were doing me good from the first—my appetite improved, I became gradually stronger, and my cough was so much better that I rest quite comfortably all night, a thing I have not done before in many months. Now, after using the medicine for about six weeks, I am well. I consider your remedies as magical in their effects, and I write you this letter that others may know of their great curative qualities in diseases of the throat and lungs. I shall be pleased to have any one who is afflicted, call on or address me.

JOHN HERTZLER,
Phila., Feb. 14th, 1881. 1309 Master St.

MRS. LYDIA A. TAFT, of Uxbridge, Mass., sends us the following statement, enclosing a letter from her daughter, who was cured of Consumption by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

I believe that my daughter had Consumption of the Lungs, and that the use of your medicines saved her life. I nursed her through her sickness, and she was so bad for a long time that we had no hope of her recovery. I can only add that the account that she gives in the following letter is true in every particular.

MRS. LYDIA A. TAFT.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir—I will give you, as near as I can, an account of my sickness, as also, my recovery by the use of your great medicines. The first symptom of disease that attracted particular attention was a severe pain in my lungs. This came on while I was attending school, and on my going home one evening my mother thought it best to consult a doctor in regard to it. After an examination of my lungs, he spoke quite discouragingly of my case, saying that my lungs were seriously affected, and that the chances for my recovery were not very good. I was soon after attacked with hemorrhage, raising a half a cup of blood at a time. After this I had a choking cough which kept me awake almost the whole night, and also, severe night sweats which weakened me so that I was at last confined to my bed. I had no appetite, and had constant pains in my sides and back, but most severe in my right lung. My brother was the one who first told us of your medicines, saying that he had heard of a remarkable cure being performed by them. From his recommendation we concluded to use them. I began by using the Pulmonic Syrup alone, but was afterwards told that I must take the Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic at the same time. This I did; that is, I took all at one time as you direct, only that from my great weakness I was obliged to begin with smaller doses than you prescribe. I gradually gained in strength, however, so that I was able to take full doses. My strength increased as the medicines began to act on my system, and soon my worst symptoms were gone, my appetite increased, and this gave me strength to get up and take exercise. I was at last well, and have had good health ever since—now over ten years.

I advise all who are suffering with lung disease to use your medicines, as I belive they are almost a specific in that disease. I shall be pleased to have any one call on or write to me in regard to my case.

Yours Truly,
MERCY J. TAFT.

Uxbridge, Mass., June 14th, 1881.

For other Certificates of Cures send for Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It gives a full description of these diseases in their various forms, also, valuable information in regard to the diet and clothing of the sick; how and when exercise should be taken, &c. This book is the result of many years of experience in the treatment of Lung Diseases, and should be read, not only by the afflicted, but by those who, from hereditary taint or other cause, suppose themselves liable to any affection of the throat or lungs.

IT IS SENT FREE.

Post Paid, to all Applicants.

Address, Dr J. H. SCHENCK & SON. Cor. Arch and Sixth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., and mention this paper.

Go and see the people who write the foregoing letters, if possible.

Dr. Schenck's Medicines:

Mandrake Pills, 25c. per box.

Seaweed Tonic, $1 per bottle.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle.

Are sold by all Druggists, and full directions for their use are printed on the wrappers of every package.

JOHN AUG. GOETZ and MARY FRIEDERIKE, his sister, from Markt-Einersheim, Bavaria; last heard of, years ago, from Lawrenceville, Pa.; their life or death, on account of their parental inheritance. Address Rev. ROB'T NEUMANN, Box 3480, New York.

FREE 100 SELECTIONS for Autograph Albums, 1 pk Transparent Cards, 1 pk Fun Cards, 1 pk Escort Cards, 1 pk Flirtation Cards, Language of Flowers, 6 Actress' Pictures, 1 Star Puzzle, 2 Chemical Puzzles, and an eight page literary paper on trial 3 months. All the above sent on receipt of 15c. in stamps to cover postage, &c. Address KENDAL & CO., Boston, Mass.

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